

DAILY AVERAGE FOR SIXTY DAYS.  
LARGEST EVER REACHED.

1,250,000.

A MILLION AND A QUARTER A DAY.

### LARGEST ON EARTH!

An Instructive Table of Comparative Daily Circulation of the Leading Newspapers of the World.

New York Journal.....	1,213,751
Paris Petit Journal.....	1,000,000
London Daily Mail.....	525,000
London Daily Telegraph.....	250,000
London Standard.....	250,000
London Chronicle.....	200,000
London Daily News.....	200,000
London Times.....	40,000

# NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

### WEATHER.

The local Weather Bureau's prediction for New York City and vicinity is as follows: Fair, cooler; southerly winds.  
For New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Connecticut: Fair, cooler; westerly winds.  
The highest temperature yesterday was 82 degrees, at 4 p. m.  
The lowest temperature yesterday was 69 degrees, at 6 a. m.



NO. 5,721.

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## WHAT WE WANT BEFORE SPAIN CAN HAVE PEACE

Cuba for the Cubans  
and Porto Rico  
for Us.

ONE CANARY ISLAND.

Ultimate Possession of  
All of the Philip-  
pines.

A FAT MONEY INDEMNITY.

Spain Is So Badly Scared  
She Appeals to  
London.

FEARS THE CARLISTS.

Shuts Down All the Papers  
and Prohibits All Public  
Meetings.

URGES ON THE DIPLOMATS.

But Europe Dare Not Meddle,  
Lest She Make a Great  
Enemy.

**WASHINGTON, July 15.**  
—On the most credible authority, it may be said that to-night the Administration is ready to conclude a peace treaty with Spain on this basis:

Cuba for the Cubans,  
under an American protectorate.

The Philippine Islands  
to pass into American  
possession.

Porto Rico to become  
an American colony.

A coating and naval  
base in the Canaries.

A sufficient money indemnity,  
the amount to be determined.

There will be no recession from these conditions, and the war will be continued until Spain grants them.

But in reality, and though President McKinley said to-day: "I hope for an early peace now," there is no peace in sight. Sentiment in Spain is making toward it, Sagasta realizes it must come soon, and the Administration here will welcome it—on its own terms. These terms Spain could hardly accept and retain the monarchy on its feet.

No proposition whatever has been made to the President or State Department on this subject. As told in these dispatches, there have been hints, and recently the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, called on the President and "sounded" him. The President's intimations as to what this country would want seem to have been so clear that the French Ambassador retired, convinced that Spain was not ready to yield to our demands.

It may be again authoritatively repeated that the Administration has determined to take at least one of the Phil-

ippine Islands; that is settled. It is not conceivable that anything should arise to change this determination. The Administration has also concluded that it cannot return any of the islands to Spain, and it is convinced that to cede them to a foreign country would cause war. The logical conclusion, therefore, is that the decision to take one of the Philippines means the ultimate occupation of all of them, though at first the insurgents under Aguinaldo will be permitted to try their hand at government in all but the one occupied island.

Porto Rico is, of course, to be a possession of the United States, and the permanent occupation of one of the Canary islands as a naval base is deemed essential. As for the island of Majorca, in the Mediterranean, the sentiment among the President's friends and advisers is that if Watson should take it we should keep it.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)  
By Special Cable.

**PARIS, July 15.**—According to the news which comes over the border and filters out of the diplomatic circle Spain is at last thoroughly scared—that is, official Spain. Sagasta and the Queen Regent made the people believe that Dewey's victory was what the English call a "fluke"—an accident, nothing at all likely to happen again.

Then, when Cervera reached Santiago it was heralded as a great victory over the stupid Yankees, and from that time on the Spanish lion, at last aroused, was to slake his thirst on the sluggishly plebeian American blood. The landing of Shafter's army, unopposed, was given to the people as a carefully baited trap. Soon they were to see this army destroyed.

But, of a sudden, came Cervera's dreadful destruction, and then—horror heaped on horror's head—the fall of Santiago.

The frightened Government, fearful lest a revolution follow the complete knowledge of the defeats, has, in its desperation, suspended the constitutional rights of individuals. This means martial law, and it means the suppression of the news. Sagasta and the Queen Regent are endeavoring to put off the day of reckoning.

Meantime I know that the diplomats in every notable European capital are buzzing their busiest, trying to force a movement for peace which will retain to Spain at least the Philippines and Porto Rico. Appeal after appeal is made, rumor after rumor is started.

But no nation feels itself strong enough to add the United States to its enemies, and none dares assume a position to force the American hand.

So Spain hangs on the edge of the gulf, fearful to offer the peace concessions the United States demands, and more afraid to prolong the war and suffer still further defeats.

**Spain Appeals to Britain.**  
(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)  
By Special Cable.

**London, July 15.**—Spain's latest desperate appeal is to England. Recognizing the uselessness of an attempt at intervention by any of the Continental powers, she turns to London.

She is reported to be sounding the Foreign Office with delicate diplomacy, in the hope that the friendship between England and the United States will help her out of the humiliation of begging for peace on bended knees before Uncle Sam.

## SCIENCE IS BATTLING YELLOW JACK.

Twenty-three New  
Cases Reported  
Yesterday.

ONLY THREE DEATHS.

Twenty-five Immunes Are  
Ready to Sail for  
Santiago.

FOR HOSPITAL SERVICE.

In Charge of Major Sommers,  
an Experienced  
Fever Fighter.

**WASHINGTON, July 15.**—The War Department officials are greatly encouraged by the reports



### INFLATING THE BIG WAR BALLOON.

From a Photograph by G. E. Pancoast, Special Journal Photographer, with the Fifth Army Corps.  
This picture shows the Signal Corps inflating the balloon with oxygen gas from the tubular reservoirs and the balloon employed by General Shafter is the finest and most improved ever used.  
The day the photograph was taken, June 30, it was working under Lieutenant Maxfield, and from an elevation to discover the position of the enemy in the brush, to pick out masked batteries and formation on which the advancing forces could act. The Spaniards directed a lively fire against the balloon before Lieutenant Maxfield was forced to draw off two miles for safety. He had no loss.

### IMMUNES READY TO SAIL.

**Camp Alger, July 15.**—Major Thomas O. Sommers and twenty-five men of the Second Tennessee Regiment have left Camp Alger en route to Cuba, to take charge of the hospital for yellow fever patients at Santiago. Major Sommers is an expert in the matter of yellow and malarial fever. He treated and saved 1,500 patients during the epidemic of 1878-79. The twenty-five men who go with him are yellow fever immunes, and will be transferred to the regular army hospital service. Major Sommers will sail from New York on the St. Paul, and is expected to reach Santiago on Tuesday.

disease mild.

Camp site moved whenever practicable. Have taken vigorous sanitary precautions to check the spread of the disease.

**Immunes Ready to Sail.**

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**May Be 400 Cases.**

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By Special Cable.

**Before Santiago, 2:25 p. m., July 14, via Kingston, July 15.**—Although Santiago has surrendered, it is not thought here that the city can be occupied for months. The major part of our troops will be removed from the vicinity as soon as possible, owing to the large amount of sickness existing. It is no longer denied that yellow fever is prevalent and has claimed many victims.

**There are probably now 400 cases among our troops.**

Dr. Guiteras, the yellow fever authority, has returned to the United States, leaving Dr. W. Parker in charge. All the buildings at Siboney, including the post office, have been burned, and strenuous efforts are being made to stamp out the infection.

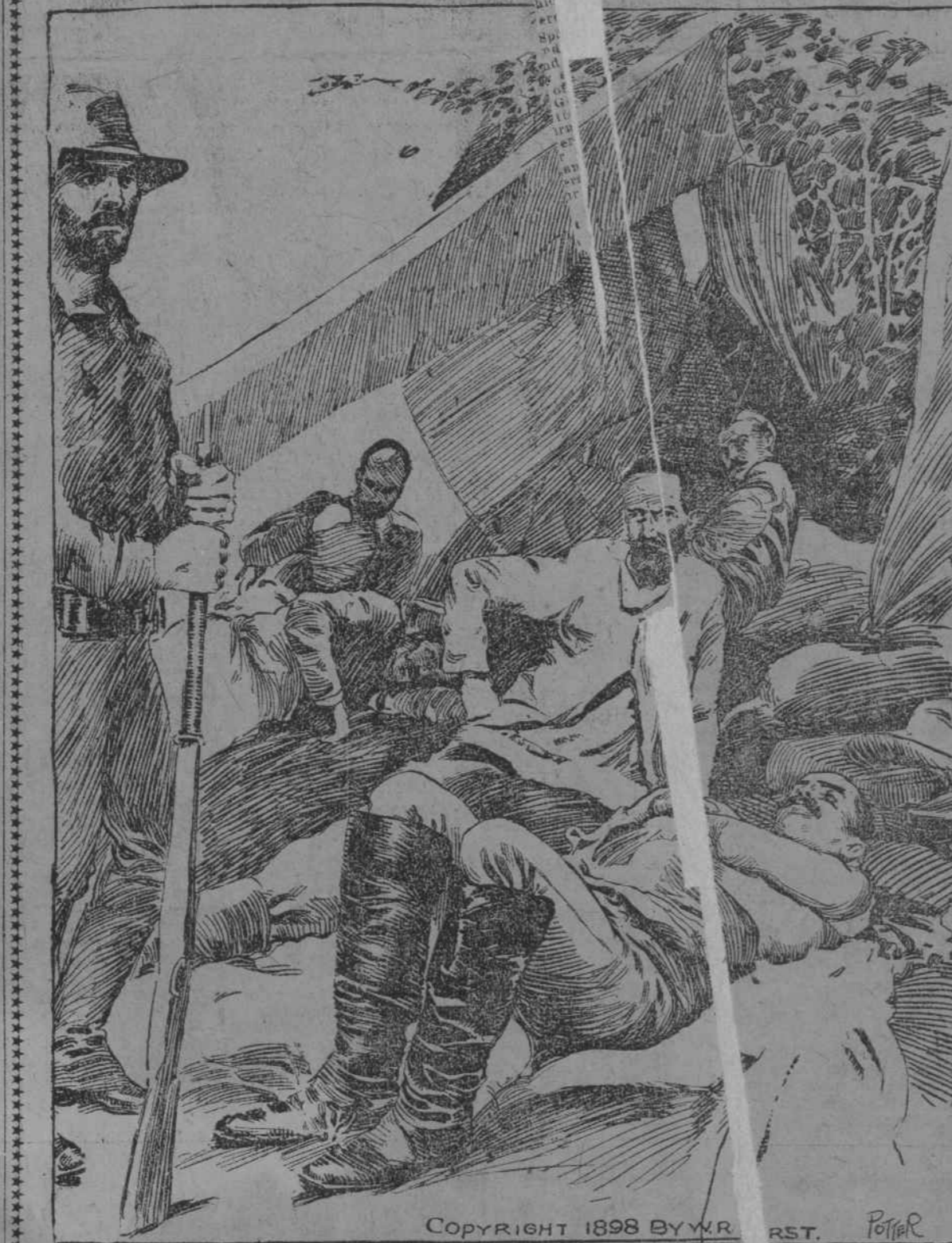
Well defined and suspicious cases are being isolated. Brewer, a post office inspector, is among the sick, although it is thought to be only malaria.

The newspaper staff is being decorated for sickness and overwork.

**Major-General Commanding.** Earlier dispatches received from the seat of war were as follows: Playa-Baquiri, July 15. Secretary War, Washington: Commission on behalf United States appointed, consisting of Generals Wheeler and Lawton and Lieutenant Miley, with Spanish commission, to arrange the details for carrying into effect the capitulation. I will reach Siboney to-morrow.

**SHAFER.** Major-General Commanding. Earlier dispatches received from the seat of war were as follows: Playa-Baquiri, July 15. Secretary War, Washington: Commission on behalf United States appointed, consisting of Generals Wheeler and Lawton and Lieutenant Miley, with Spanish commission, to arrange the details for carrying into effect the capitulation. I will reach Siboney to-morrow.

**MILES.** Another dispatch was signed



### AN IMPROMPTU HOSPITAL NEAR SIBONEY.

(From a Photograph by G. E. Pancoast, Special Journal Photographer with the Fifth Army Corps. Taken July 15.)  
Our wounded were gathered and carried to the rear, after the two days fighting on either side by thick underbrush, concealing Spanish guerrillas who made no pretence of respecting the Red Cross emblem of mercy. A large percentage of those who arrived so injured that operations were necessary.

on the yellow fever situation from the army at the front.

They were fearful lest the statistics from there might show increasing cases, but were gratified to-day when a dispatch came from Surgeon Greenleaf, a member of General Miles's staff, saying that during the last twenty-

four hours there had been only twenty-three new cases.

This was in marked contrast with the reports for the previous twenty-four hours, which showed a much greater spread, and, with Surgeon Greenleaf's statement that the general character of the disease is mild, leads the officials to hope

that its progress will be lighter and the disease will be kept well within bounds.

Surgeon Greenleaf's dispatch is as follows: Siboney, July 15. Only 23 new cases of yellow fever and three deaths reported in the last 4 hours. General type of the

## IT'S NOT TOO LATE YET FOR A FIGHT.

McKinley Orders a  
Bombardment If  
Toral Weakens.

THEY TALK TOO MUCH.

President Sees in It All  
Another Spanish  
Trick.

BUT IT WON'T WORK.

Shafter Has Orders to Stop  
Negotiations When He  
Thinks Best.

WE ARE AT A STANDSTILL

Little Can Be Done to Stamp  
Out Sickness Till the Sur-  
render Is Complete.

TRANSPORTS NOT HIRED.

As Soon as Toral Talks Business  
Matters Will Move with  
Promptitude.

**WASHINGTON, July 15.**—The following dispatch from General Shafter was posted by the War Department late this afternoon: Playa, July 15, 4:10 P. M. Adjutant General, Washington.

Headquarters near Santiago, 15th. Sent you several telegrams yesterday, as did General Miles, in regard to surrender.

General Toral agreed, yesterday, positively to surrender all the forces under his command in Eastern Cuba, upon a distinct understanding that they were to be sent to Spain by the United States; that this surrender was authorized by General Blanco, and that its submission to-morrow was merely formal. Commissioners to arrange details were appointed—Wheeler, Lawton and Miley—on part of United States. Points were immediately raised by Spanish commissioners. The discussion lasted until ten last night.

At last my commissioners think the matter will be settled to-day, and met at 9:30 A. M.

There are about 12,000 troops in the city, and about as many more in the surrounding district; 25,000 in all will be transported.

General Miles was present, and said the surrender was as absolute and as complete as possible. It cannot be possible that there will be failure in completing arrangements.

Water famine in city imminent. Have supply cut. This was told Lieutenant Miley by English Commission. Will wire frequently when negotiations are progressing.

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